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THE DEADLY PARALLEL

Nazi-like Labor Front is born in Washington

By John B. Stone
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

WASHINGTON

IN the corridors of the Dept. of Labor and outer office of Secretary Tobin 30 newsmen have been waiting hour after hour while magnates of labor and industry sit down with government to draw up plank one in the U. S. Labor Front.

A curly-haired priest has been waiting in the outer office most of the afternoon. He joins in the joking about what fast work the Marines will make of the Koreans now they've landed.

Finally a girl appears at the door. The Secretary will see us. All the seats in the office, overlooking Constitution Av. past the Washington Monument toward the Lincoln Memorial, are filled by top men of every shipping company and maritime union—except Harry Bridges and Hugh Bryson of the Int'l. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and Marine Cooks and Stewards. Among the industrialists sit Joe Curran (Maritime Union), Joe Ryan (Int'l. Longshoremen's Assn.), president V. J. Malone of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen & Oilers, leaders of every anti-progressive splinter union.

ALL IN FAVOR: Secretary Tobin waves his horn-rimmed glasses in triumphant welcome to the newsmen, who

MAURICE TOBIN
Bridges wasn't his type

stand against the wall. Tall, slim, with elegantly acquired Boston accent, he reads the "voluntary" agreement in which all the unions agree to let the Coast Guard, FBI, Office of Naval Intelligence and Labor Dept. decide what men are loyal enough to be allowed aboard U. S. merchant ships.

The unions will supply replacements for all men deemed subversive. The unions will fight any attempts to delay or halt war shipments by "phony demonstrations" of "unions not signatory" to the agreement.

A stranger could not have picked the labor leaders from the industrialists, for on each face is the same gloating expression.

NO BELLBOYS: Veteran red-baiting Scripps Howard labor reporter Fred Perkins asks why the ILWU wasn't invited. Tobin's voice becomes righteously outraged: "Do you think it proper to invite persons like Mr. Bridges into a security meeting?" He points out that Philip Sandin, president of Local 10 (Bridges' own local), Tom Kelly of Local 34, San Francisco clerks, and J. A. Hopkins, president of Local 19 of Seattle, have attended the meeting. They are recorded as having heartily agreed with the policy statement.

"And that's a majority of all the dockers on the West Coast," the grating voice of Joseph Curran—the man who was made powerful by Bridges—cuts in on Tobin. Between labor and industrial magnates there is hearty approval, warm comradeship over this rich joke. Somebody remembers that the Marine Cooks & Stewards weren't invited either. "Bryson is Bridges' bellboy," booms Curran. Management and labor get a bang out of that.

HEIL COASTGUARD: Another reporter asks if the Coast Guard etc. have already drawn up a subversive list for their "screening." Tobin tosses the ball to Capt. H. T. Jewell, a thin little Coast Guard man with hard eyes who is reluctant to answer. "Whatever system the Coast Guard decides to employ will be used," he says.

"When will you be ready to start?"

"Immediately, within a week."

It seems the Coast Guard commissioner on each ship will have final say as the men are signed on. They or their unions can appeal to a government board locally, then to a national appeals board. The Coast Guard will name the boards made up of representatives from union, management, government.

DEMOCRACY FOREVER: V. J. Malone, red-baiter in the arm-waving manner, takes the floor from Tobin, steps directly in front of him and shouts a story about a U. S. ship in Taku Bar, China, boarded by Red Chinese troops for inspection. The leader, according to Malone, "was waving his gun like an idiot," and said: "When we get through here we'll come over and kill that traitor Truman and free the slave American labor."

Malone pauses for effect, glares at the newsmen. "We got to keep that kind of traitor off our ships."

The galleries of management and labor respond mightily. Filling his voice with stars and stripes, Tobin says: "I want to congratulate management and labor for their 100 percent cooperation. It was an American job done in the American way."

DON'T MENTION IT: Someone asks who will make sure that union activity will not be used to establish subversion. You wonder about all the anti-Curran members of his union, how they will survive the blacklist; about all the minority members of the other unions, about Bridges' men.

"I hardly think such a thing will come up," says Tobin. "Besides, the NLRB has done a good job so far."

If they can do this to the seamen they can do it to all labor, you conclude. You ask Tobin: "Will similar agreements be worked out in other fields?" Not at once, he says.

Tobin says the meeting lasted so long because of technical difficulties. He declares there was no disagreement on any fundamental point.

HOW LONG? From a labor man you learn later that the government originally had proposed that the unions set up their own loyalty boards and report the victims to the government.

"This," he says, "was even too much for Curran."

So there is a spark of life left. How long can it last under the Labor Front?

I had heard this same fanatical hate on the radio in the voices of Hitler and Goebbels. Now I had learned, with a sick tension in my stomach, that it can happen here under the full sponsorship of the United States Government.

•

Last Thursday W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Securities Resources Board, announced that he would ask the President for full labor participation in the operational and policy-making agencies planning for war. The Labor Front was taking firm shape.

"And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!"
—Hamlet, Act V, Sc. 2

Everything's up-to-date in New York's draft headquarters at 39 Whitehall St. For Casper Sicoli (above) this—with photographers at the ready—was the reception awaiting him when he responded to the President's invitation to help prevent freedom from coming to Korea. The "patriotic young women," complete with press agent, were provided by the Copacabana night club. But even this angelic reception committee couldn't lure more than 857 of New York's first 1114 draftees to accept the invitation: the other 257 just didn't show up. To Col. Candler Cobb, N. Y. C. Director of Selective Service, a GUARDIAN reader wrote: "A draftee caught by the camera looking like a witless oaf surrounded by simpering nightclub entertainers is an insult to the purpose for which our government claims to have called him up . . . In every one of these lads resides the heart's hope of two parents, not to speak of family and friends who fear for their safety." Col. Cobb replied: "These boys were not being inducted. They are merely being physically examined . . ."

Max Werner weighs the prospects of World War III
PAGE 8

Secret interview with Huk chief in the Philippines
PAGE 8

History in the making

COMMANDER OF THE SOVIET ARMY TO THE KOREAN PEOPLE, 1945:

Citizens of Korea! Your country is now free. But this is only the first page in the history of Korea.

Just as a flowering garden is the result of the work and care of Man, happiness also can only be achieved by the heroic struggles and tireless work of the Korean people.

Citizens of Korea! Remember that happiness lies in your hands! You now have your freedom. Everything now depends upon you, yourselves. The Soviet Army has created all the conditions to enable the Korean people to embark upon free, creative work.

You, yourselves, must become the creators of your own happiness.

MacARTHUR ORDER AS U. S. OCCUPIED S. KOREA, SEPT., 1945:

The entire administrative power on the territory of Korea, south of Parallel 38, is under my jurisdiction. The population should unreservedly obey the orders issued over my signature. Those acting against the occupation troops or violating order and tranquillity will be mercilessly and severely punished. For the period of the military occupation, English is introduced as the official language.

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THE MAILBAG

The democratic way

E. CHICAGO, IND.

I called a Gary minister as soon as I received my GUARDIAN with full texts of both Wallace's and the PP National Commitee's statements on Korea. We wish to present it to every minister, priest and rabbi in the area so that each can read the different points of view, think for himself and decide the working out of a peace petition, which we would like to have worded by the group so that the majority will be in accord with it. We all want the UN strengthened and not destroyed and cooperation is the best way to bring about peace.

While your staff doesn't agree with Wallace on every detail you do it the right democratic way, publishing his whole viewpoint alongside of yours. I commend you very highly for giving both sides. Sometimes it is best that we disagree once in a while. Then the public trusts us more when we do agree. If we really are progressives it's only natural we don't always agree. It shows we do our own thinking anyway. Enclose $1 so you won't have to stop publishing your paper: it is a must on my reading list.

Mrs. Albert Schwandt

What Lincoln did

If Henry Wallace had been reading the GUARDIAN lately he wouldn't have been such an easy sucker for Harry Truman's latest adventure in Korea. Does Henry really believe the Pendergast gang could honestly be so eager and aggressive for democracy in Korea and so reluctant to enact FEPC for this country? Is democracy so good for the Koreans but not for American minorities? Wallace tells us in effect: our country, right or wrong. But does he know that Abe Lincoln opposed the unjust war against Mexico? George Z. Brown

UN could have kept peace

HIGHGATE CENTER, VT.

It strikes me as rather shocking that the man who must know the origins of the cold war policy better than any of us know; who lived through the tragic period in our government's innersanctum policy-forming activities, when the wise leadership of Roosevelt was put aside and the hate-provoking program of Hitler was taken over by Truman—could so easily go along with its inevitable consequences. The timing of Wallace's switch is the perfect answer to the prayers of the cold war mongers.

I am confident that when the facts are known, the present struggle in Korea will be found to have been only another episode in the gradual upheaval in all the backward countries of Eastern Europe and Asia, who are determined to bring about their own liberation by the only method which seems open to them—force. If the UN had fulfilled one of its major promises, allowing real "self determination" with respect to the type of government they wanted after the war, it is doubtful whether or not there would have been a single shot fired.

Virgil L. McCarty

War on communism

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

With reference to the statement made by Henry Wallace and O. John Rogge in regard to the Korean war, I should like to suggest that the Progressive Party adopt a policy of all-out war on communism, to include the drafting of capital along with the drafting of personnel. I believe that this proposition can be sold to the majority of the American people and I further believe that the threat of such a program will do more to discourage the American war dogs and aid the peace than any other move. Orville L. Walter

It's an idea. If capital were drafted, nobody would want to go to war at all. Ed.

Gestapo in Florida

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.

On Friday, July 21, six police came into our peaceful meeting on Korea and announced that we are all under arrest for FBI investigation. They took us all to the police station, searched us thoroughly, taking all our belongings. Then we were herded into a room for questioning. After two hours of grilling, the chief detective announced that each had to put up $25 in cash or go to jail. None of us had enough money with us, so they took one of us home in a police car to bring money for the rest of us. Finally, after fingerprinting and photographing, about 1:30 a.m. we were allowed to go home.

The effect of that intimidation is so disastrous that even my wife feels like a stranger to me and the rest of us think about leaving the city.

M. S. Swiont, M.D.

4 points and a query

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dear Mr. Wallace: It is a crying shame that you are not our President. We would then not be having this curtain raiser for World War III. (Our family lost two boys in World War II, and already here is III.)

You do not seem to see that the basic weakness in your attitude toward the present war is the fact that you are NOT President: (1) You take it for granted that MacArthur will stop at the 38th parallel. You must be out of your mind to think that. (2) You say we MUST not restore Rhee, and MUST make economic and land reforms. You are naive indeed to think that anyone will pay the slightest heed. (3) You say we in the U.S. MUST put on a peace drive, etc., but I do not see that you have started any. Hysteria and threats of persecution by the FBI and by the Un-American Committee have now reached such a stage that anyone who wants peace is automatically branded a dangerous subversive. (4) In your statement I could not make out any justification of Truman's going to war against the Chinese by arranging to defend that rascally old Chiang Kai-shek now holed up in Formosa; or of his going to war against the Indo-Chinese in support of the corrupt and reactionary Bao Dai.

As head of the Progressive Party, don't you think you owe us some further explanation of No. 4?

Anthony Bruce Cox

German parallel

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Dear Mr. Wallace: Do you remember those "patriots" in Germany of 1933 who said they must stand by their Fuehrer? When Hitler committed the German people to armed conflict, did this provide the justification for support of his imperialist policies, his Belsens and Dachaus?

When Truman committed our youth to die in the Korean civil war, did this make fascism acceptable to you?

Today a friend of mine was arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace. She was circulating a peace petition to outlaw the atom bomb. Last week a prominent Hollywood attorney was arrested on a similar charge while circulating a peace petition. Tomorrow it may be me or any member of Gideon's Army.

Edith Mendez

Refrain and desist

MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF.

Below is a copy of a letter to Congressman Nixon:

"I have heard repeatedly over the radio this morning your appeal to labor unions to make a no-strike pledge for the duration of the war. They have not threatened a war strike so far. But there have been heard more often over the radio reports of increased prices for the necessities of life when there is absolutely no justification for it.

"Since the price increases have already been inflicted on the people by certain individuals and groups why did you not appeal to them to refrain and desist from these price increases before you made your appeal to the labor unions?" G. E. Boyd

Police state peril

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Somehow your front page article (July 12) strikes me as wrong.. The play of the imperialists is to try to intimidate all the opposition. It seems to me that presenting their move for a police state as a peril only helps to serve their purpose.

It seems to me it would be more effective to meet their threats with derision.. Dare them to do their worst. Remind them that no matter what they try to do they are doomed to utter failure.

Hit back instead of ducking. Show the people that they hold all the trump cards from here on out.

Ted Stuver

The Santa Barbara way

Your issues on Korean war are the best you have published. At dinner to be given here on your behalf I will give check for an additional $100 which will be sent to you immediately. Robert Wormser

Stripped bare

CHICAGO, ILL.

Whatever has happened to our old argument that the "end" (however desirable to attain) doesn't justify the means? This was supposed to be one, in fact THE one, most fundamental difference between communists and those who professed to believe in gradual, democratic change.

Now by our pronouncements, headlines, columns, editorials and Congressional oratory and, more emphatically, by our actions (as witness Korea), we proclaim the belief that our "end"—the destruction of communists and leftist movements everywhere—justifies any means that we might employ, up to and including the atom and hydrogen horror bombs.

I say this strips us bare of a lot of our intellectual defenses. A recognized murderer doesn't make a good Y..M.C.A. secretary, does he?

Robert Scott

No paper for Barsky

PETERSBURG, VA.

This is to request that you cancel the subscription to the GUARDIAN that is being sent to Edward K. Barsky at the Federal Reformatory, and make a refund to the person who subscribed to it for him, as it cannot be delivered to the prisoner.

C. O. Nicholson, Warden

McGee and Korea

CHICAGO, ILL.

As I write this, I'm getting set to fly down for a day to Jackson, Miss., to do what I can to save the life of Willie McGee, a Negro vet. I do hope with all my heart that we can save McGee's life. Isn't it a mockery that our government fights for "freedom" in Korea while Negroes like McGee and so many others rot in jails, little better than concentration camps?

I am enclosing $5 as a token contribution. I can't tell you what a wonderful job all of you have been doing. The stuff on Korea is absolutely terrific. I used the GUARDIAN to good advantage as background material for a couple of discussions which I handled on Korea. It's absolutely imperative that the GUARDIAN continue to exist. All of us here are plugging for you and will do everything we can to guarantee that you stay in business.

Sidney Ordower
Progressive Party candidate
U.S. Senator from Illinois

For what happened to Ordower, see p. 6. Ed.

Friends of Guardian Club

CAMDEN, N. J.

This is to announce the formation of "The Friends of the Guardian Club" in Camden County. Our idea is to form a good fellowship and social organization for entertainment, discussions of current events, etc., and hope thereby to add new readers to the GUARDIAN subscription list. Anyone in the Camden area interested in our new group please contact:

Oliver B. Moss
3316 Springfield Av.
Merchantville, N. J.
Phone: ME 8-1060

The Carlson slander

CHATHAM, N. J.

Brig. Gen. Evans Carlson, hero of the First Marine Raider Battn. who died in 1947 and whose widow was a PP Congressional candidate in 1948, was smeared again last week when professional perjurer Louis Budenz swore he was a "Communist." We recall that Carlson originated the brilliantly successful "Gung Ho" (work together) theory of leadership by which rank distinctions between officers and troops were abolished, living conditions equalized, troops allowed to take part in policy-making.

The Marine Corps finds it convenient to idolize Carlson in connection with recruiting drives in a phony attempt to portray a democratic outfit. But it has not rushed to defend his name against the slander of Budenz, who finds it simple and profitable to red-bait a hero who can't fight back.

Carlson knew this pattern from experience. In 1947 he said: "Anyone who stands by the interests of all the people is labeled 'red'. . .The term has become a badge of honor to those who believe in the dignity and equality of human beings."

Harold K. Thompson, Jr.
ex-Lt., USMC

Ex-Lt. Thompson is the Marine Corps officer who, as reported in the GUARDIAN, recently got the Carlson treatment when he was held under arrest nearly two years after he joined the PP. Ed.

THIS WEEK'S EDITORIAL

What is loyalty?

"You see my kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions or its office-holders. The country is the real thing, the substantial thing, the eternal thing; it is the thing to watch over, and care for, and be loyal to; institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease and death. To be loyal to rags, to worship rags, to die for rags—that is a loyalty of unreason, it is pure animal. . . .

"I was from Connecticut whose Constitution declared: 'That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such a manner as they may think expedient'. . . Under that gospel, the citizen who thinks he sees the commonwealth's political clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace, and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal, he is a traitor."

—Mark Twain

(In "Connecticut Yankee")

Tells of Shooting His Pal to Death While 'Playing Korea'

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 23.

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WAR & PEACE

Soviets are back: will U.S. talk?

IN the press offices at Lake Success last Thursday evening Press Officers told correspondents: "There'll be a pretty good story later. Better stick around." At 6:10 an almost breathless UN spokesman announced that Soviet delegate Jacob Malik had told Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie he would assume the presidency of the Council in August, "in accordance with established procedure [alphabetical rotation by countries]." Malik called a meeting of the Council for Aug. 1 at 3 p.m.

The Soviets were returning to the Security Council after an absence of 28 weeks. They had walked out following failure of a motion to unseat Chiang Kai-shek's delegate T. F. Tsiang as he was about to take the presidency. They came back when they were scheduled to take the chair—a post of power since the president alone has the right to call meetings. The U.S.S.R.'s action was not unprecedented. It stayed away from the Trusteeship Council for a year, then quietly resumed its seat when the problem of Jerusalem's status was discussed.

TIZZIES & HOPES: The announcement was a sensation. All over UN headquarters, delegates of powers determined to find every Soviet move sinister gathered in buzzing caucuses, to figure out what Russia would do now and their own counter-strategy. U. S. officials and press, in the words of Hearst's **Daily Mirror**, were "thrown into a tizzy." After seven months of belaboring Russia for its "boycott," they bitterly resented its return. No word came from Washington or Lake Success indicating any U.S. desire to negotiate with the Soviets on a level of diplomacy.

The Soviet port of Vladivostok is only 400 miles from Korea's 38th Parallel, the Soviet-Chinese port of Port Arthur only 325 miles. Some UN observers said that one had only to imagine what U. S. reaction would be to a Soviet attack on Mexico to measure Soviet calmness and steadiness of nerves in the Korean crisis. They stressed that from the beginning of the Korean war all Soviet statements have emphasized making the UN an instrument of peace.

Outside the immediate U. S. circle at Lake Success, Russia's return brought a noticeable sigh of relief: hope for a universal peace organization blossomed again.

WILL THERE BE ?? Speculation centered on the probability that Malik would rule the presence of Formosa's Tsiang illegal: could the U. S., despite its loss of power prestige since Korea, command the necessary seven votes to overrule? The U. S. was confident it could. But Malik might have more than one parliamentary technique in view: failing China's admission as a member he might, for example, propose that its voice be heard through delegates invited as individuals, as was done in the case of Israelis and the Arab League. If he raised the issue of Formosa, the U. S. position would be untenable.

Some senators and columnists were already demanding that the U. S. use the veto to keep China out. A sudden flight by Gen. MacArthur to Formosa increased speculation on possible U. S. actions. But some influential voices were being raised questioning the U. S. doctrine of force. Columnist Walter Lippmann, who sees a military stalemate in the Korea war until next summer, wrote:

> Nothing is easier, of course, than to break off [diplomatic negotiations] and Mr. Acheson is rather adept at it. But in the long difficult period ahead in Korea it will be no advantage to have broken off diplomacy with a snappy answer and to have closed all doors except the one through which the American Army must pass.

Irving Pflaum in the Chicago **Sun Times** pointed out that Britain's Churchill as well as India's Nehru had said other methods than force should be tried. Manchester Boddy, editor of the Los Angeles **Daily News**, said in a radio interview that the U. S. is increasing its enemies by "shooting and bombing" Asians.

> "How can we say the people of the UN are in this war with us? They are not. We are in it alone . . . We are going to lose it."

In Washington President Truman, whose optimistic approach to the Korean war had vanished, said he had no plans at the present time for using the atom bomb in Korea.

'Stand or die' jars dreaming Pentagon

IN five weeks' fighting the North Korean army aided by guerrillas of the South had pushed U. S. forces into an area comprising about one-fifth of South Korea. In a report to the UN, Gen. MacArthur said:

> From the continuing appearance on the battlefield of large numbers of enemy personnel and equipment, it is now apparent that the North Koreans have available to them resources far in excess of their internal capabilities.

But a spokesman at MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters, as reported in the N.Y. **Times** July 29, said there was no indication that North Korea was replacing tank losses by further supplies from the Soviet Union. U. S. intelligence sources quoted by the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** July 31 said:

> There are no indications up to now that the Soviet Union is sending any new supplies of men or material to North Korea.

REASONS FOR ANGER: U. S. military men expressed astonishment at the Koreans' ability to keep their army rolling in face of heavy U. S. air bombing of their supply lines and depots. Some reasons for Korean victories were indicated in these reports:

> A westerner can with difficulty understand the intensity with which the Asiatic peasant who has been landless will fight for his newly-acquired land.—Walter Sullivan, N. Y. Times, July 29.

> All Koreans, North and South, look alike to Americans. Soldiers sometimes pot-shot at suspicious white-clad figures . . . Many villages suspected of harboring enemy troops and artillery have been blasted and burned. How many people stayed too long in their thatched-roof cottages is not known.—N. Y. Herald Tribune, July 26.

THE JOLT: As U.S. troops retreated in bitter fighting, optimistic communiques continued flowing from the Pentagon and from MacArthur's headquarters, which complained that some correspondents' reports from the front were aiding the enemy. Two correspondents were returned to Japan to be "reoriented." To the dreaming Pentagon Gen. Walton Walker's "stand or die" order at the week-end came as a rude jolt. W. H. Lawrence cabled the N.Y. **Times** from Korea:

> There were reports in informed circles here that the Pentagon had been surprised by the frankness of Gen. Walker's statement and had been in touch with his headquarters by trans-Pacific telephone within hours of its publication. Perhaps as a result of these Washington approaches, the general today issued another statement expressing confidence that American lines would hold . . .

Realistic observers saw a Pacific Dunkirk as almost inevitable. Questions were being raised as to the conduct of the entire campaign, which some experts were ready to nominate as the most inefficiently-conducted in military history.

Why U.S. is alone: people oppose war

U. S. efforts to turn words of "allied" support into deeds met slight success. Indonesia banned warships taking

(Continued on following page)

U.S. faces certain catastrophe in Formosa adventure

By Tabitha Petran

"THE tide," wrote the London **Times** Jan. 1, 1950, "cannot be kept out with a broom."

That reflection was prompted by fears, already then rising among U. S. cold-war allies, of an explosion that would blow the alliance apart as a result of U. S. policy in China. Britain had recognized the new Chinese government; the U. S. still recognized the ghost of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa island. But the Chiang clique's claim to be the government of China was "already absurd," the **Times** said; "communism is in power and will not be shaken either by the survival of a few discredited politicians in Formosa or even by the addition of an American aircraft carrier to the Pacific fleet."

TRUMAN'S ABOUT-FACE: If the rulers of Britain saw the threat to the cold-war alliance then, they are ten times as worried about it now that the U. S. has shown its military weakness in Korea and President Truman declares himself still determined to keep Formosa from the Peking government. And that despite both Truman's and Acheson's explicit recognition on Jan. 5, 1950, of Formosa as an integral part of China—on top of the Cairo and Potsdam agreements that Formosa would be restored to China.

In arguing against the MacArthur-inspired Republican drive to force the U. S. to occupy Formosa, Administration leaders further pointed out at that time that a hands-off policy was dictated by the UN Charter. The Charter forbids any nation from investing and defending unilaterally the territory of any other people where factional strife exists and from any form of seizure in such circumstances.

The President's justification now for tearing up international agreements, violating the UN Charter, acting to dismember a sovereign nation, rests on a formal distinction he makes between good and bad states. He is acting to prevent, not a Chinese government, but a "communist" government from occupying Formosa. Communist nations, in short, have no protection under international law—a formula for international anarchy.

Labour Monthly, London

This map of the critical Far Eastern area shows (circled star) how the area is studded with U. S. bases.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE: Yet militarily the MacArthur strategy centered on the Japan-Formosa-Korea triangle is absurd. It was so condemned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff before pressure from MacArthur and Defense Chief Louis Johnson forced a reversal. Hanson Baldwin, N. Y. **Times** military expert, wrote Jan. 5 that the Joint Chiefs of Staff did not see Formosa as vital to U. S. Far Eastern strategy, and that:

> . . . To invest and undertake to defend it might involve the nation in a Far Eastern war of unpredictable scope.

If the U. S. follows through on the June 27 decision on Formosa, the action will be a completely private enterprise—outside the UN, the Atlantic Pact, even the Pacific bloc. Britain, as reflected in every paper from left to right except the extreme Tory **Daily Telegraph**, sees it as disastrous.

The **New Statesman & Nation**, influential Socialist weekly, commented last week:

> The "protection of Formosa" . . . has no backing from the Security Council and is in conflict with British policy . . . [It] has created a dangerous breach in Anglo-American policy and immediately increased the risk of war spreading. . . . The Canadians resent it keenly and the Australians have been hardly less forcible in their objections.
>
> [If Britain went along with the U. S. in "defending" Formosa,] it would probably dissolve the Commonwealth, since . . . India and Pakistan would refuse to follow our lead. It would precipitate a first-class parliamentary crisis in this country which would probably end in the formation of a coalition government and a split in the Labour Party. . . . And the end result of such a war would almost certainly be the violent expulsion of the White man from the Far East.

WORRY IN WASHINGTON: France is the only great power which conceivably will support the U. S. in Formosa. Britain's position in Hong Kong would be forfeit if it did so.

So much for the West. In Indo-China, Malaya, India, Burma and throughout Asia, in the Middle East, and even in Africa, revolutionary movements against the U. S. will grow if the U. S. doesn't withdraw from Formosa.

Washington is deeply worried, correspondents report. It has no political or military policy to meet the situation it has created. The pro-war columnists Joseph & Stewart Alsop wrote in the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** July 28:

> Now that this enormously serious commitment has been made, there is no real agreement at all on how it is to be carried out.

In New Delhi reports persisted that the U. S. has asked India as an intermediary to advise China that it has no territorial ambitions in Formosa, and that the U. S. 7th Fleet's intervention was designed to insure a peaceful settlement. The Indian Foreign Ministry refused to comment officially.

LAST CHANCE: Unscared by Washington, China has told the UN and the world it will go ahead. It will probably do so if it is not admitted to the UN at the September Gen. Assembly session.

By forcing the UN to become a participant in its Far East adventures, the U. S. has virtually destroyed the possibility of using that organization as it was designed to be used, as an instrument of conciliation—and in this case a means to save face for the U. S. Yet with the Soviet return to the Security Council, the U. S. has the chance not only to save face but to secure its national interests by voting for China's admission and letting the UN negotiate a Far Eastern peace.

(Continued from preceding page)
part in Korean operations from refueling, loading or being repaired in its ports. In Argentina, the N.Y. **Times** reported, "the frantic determination of the people to keep aloof" is so great the government might fall if it became involved.

But a visit by U.S. Senator Harry Cain (R-Wash.) with Turkey's President sparked a five-hour emergency cabinet session which approved sending of 4,500 troops. Australia, seeking U.S. economic aid, promised an unspecified number of troops; New Zealand, a "special combat unit"; Thailand, 4,000 men; Britain, a "self-contained force" of 5,000.

Daily Worker, London

"I see flying saucers are coming back."

ECHOES OF ERROL FLYNN: Former Labor MP Konni Zilliacus wrote the GUARDIAN before the British decision was announced that "any idea of sending even a token force would be bitterly unpopular, although U.S. pressure is great and growing." Of British reaction to U.S. war mobilization he reported:

> **Even the Government are very unhappy about the aggressive, intransigent and fanatically self-righteous mood of the U.S. They are most anxious that the U.S. should drop Formosa and help put China on the Security Council, in order to localize the conflict and end it speedily. They fervently hope Nehru will continue his mediation efforts.**
>
> **The very same people who support official policy often find it difficult to conceal their satisfaction at U.S. reverses in Korea. "What price Errol Flynn?" was one remark in the Conservative Club. People over here have not forgotten the U.S. film starring Flynn, depicting the conquest of Burma by the U.S. which in fact had little more than a token force attached to the British troops.**

MORE DOUGH, LESS FAITH: As the Atlantic Pact Council met in London to speed plans for stepped-up war production, Britain boosted its arms spending by $280,000,000 and Prime Minister Attlee told the people they must "sacrifice." In Paris the Marshall Plan Council met to map its shift to a military basis. In both capitals the demand was for more U.S. money. President Truman was expected to ask this week for $3-5,000,000,000 more for arming U.S. allies.

Le Monde, influential conservative paper close to France's Foreign Office, warned the U.S. that Western Europe and especially France lack faith:

> **Without faith the most up-to-date weapons could fall from our hands as has happened to so many others.**

In the same journal the noted academician Etienne Gilson called the Atlantic Pact

> **a dangerous bluff . . . Armies exist only on paper and nobody wants to fight anyway.**

BRICKBATS FOR LEOPOLD: One member of the Atlantic Alliance, Belgium, was shaken by what the press called near civil war. The return of Nazi-collaborating King Leopold — decided by the Christian Democrats with a slim majority in Parliament — was greeted by strikes, demonstrations and violence aimed at forcing him to abdicate. In Liege police killed three Socialists. The government recalled occupation troops from Germany as the country remained paralyzed.

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!

ECONOMY

HST's victory plan: soak the poor

FOR the second quarter of 1950 General Motors last week reported profits of $273,000,000—an annual rate of approximately $1,000,000,000 and "a new high in American corporate history" (N.Y. **Times**). Profits of the nation's 200 top industrial giants had reached an all-time high in the first three months of this year; returns for the second quarter coming in now are way up from the first quarter.

President Truman was pleased. Sending to Congress his interim tax bill to raise $5,000,000,000 of the $10,500,000,000 initially required for the new war program, he made it clear that these profits would not be materially tapped. The bill includes no excess profits tax. Such a tax, he explained, was too "controversial."

The N.Y. **Times** said of the proposed tax bill: "The greatest burden will fall on low income groups." They will pay at least $3,000,000,000 of the $5,000,000,000—destined largely for war contacts going to corporate giants like General Motors. On lower incomes the percentage tax increase is about 20%; on higher, it falls to 15%. Excise (really sales) taxes will be retained at wartime rates on baby oil, drugs, cosmetics, telephones, telegrams, rail tickets, etc.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND: During World War II some 40,000,000,000 new taxpayers were brought under the tax laws. Some of these were dropped in 1948 when taxes were lowered. Now many of them will again be subject to income tax.

Corporation taxes would be increased from 21 to 25%—meaning, said the President, a 25% tax on the first $25,000 of corporate income and a 45% tax on the balance. The excess profits tax rate during World War II was 85.5%. Loopholes reduced the effective rate considerably below that, but this tax did siphon some of big business' super profits into the war effort.

In 1943, peak of the wartime boom, corporations with profits of $24,500,000,000 paid $14,200,000,000 in taxes. In 1948, with no excess profits tax, corporations with profits of $34,000,000,000 ($9,500,000,000 **more** than in 1943) paid $1,200,000,000 **less** in taxes.

PROFITS—DON'T TOUCH: The President promised further taxes and higher war expenditures after the elections. His Mid-Year Economic Report boasted of "new peaks of postwar prosperity." But its statistical data showed that the purchasing power of farmers and workers was going down. The Report warned of the danger of inflation but made no proposals to control prices and profits. The President asked labor to forego strikes and new wage demands.

On Capitol Hill, pressure for all-out mobilization—that is, controls of wages, manpower, prices but not profits—was growing. Bernard Baruch called for "total mobilization." Stuart Symington, head of the National Security Resources Board, hinted that wage and manpower controls were in the offing.

MARC ON PROFITS: Rep. Vito Marcantonio said the recommendations of

Canard Enchaine

"They call it war economy, Chief"

Truman and Baruch

> **". . . reveal the true character of the war. They again demonstrate that it is not a war conducted in the best interests of the American people nor to protect their security."**

He proposed a six-point program to protect the people against profiteering by freezing profits, not wages or labor. It included: price control and a rollback to Feb. 1, 1950, date of the lowest level of prices before the war began; rent control; a $25,000-income ceiling; an excess profits tax; GI benefits to be applicable to all members of the armed forces from June 27, 1950, on; enactment of FEPC, anti-poll tax, anti-lynch and other civil rights measures.

UP AND UP: Prices still spiraled as the corporations withheld goods from the market to create artificial shortages. DuPont, for example, stopped delivery of raw nylon—even though military spending now is directed primarily at heavy goods. With a cotton surplus of 5,000,000 bales, textile manufacturers were crying "shortage", raising prices.

While food prices shot up, farmers who brought cabbage and squash to the N.Y. City wholesale market were taking them home and dumping them. They were offered 25 to 30c for a container of superior cabbage. It wasn't enough to pay for containers and trucking fees.

Peace prevails against violence

Never in the history of mankind has there been such a document

FOUR EYE-WITNESS REPORTS ON KOREA

U.S. is losing the war be

We present here testimony on the regimes of N. and S. Korea by two trained correspondents, an ex-chief train dispatcher for the U.S. Army, and a CIO leader who was Marshall Plan labor adviser in S. Korea. The testimony shows what U.S. soldiers are fighting for in Korea and what they are fighting against.

In connection with Dr. Strong's and Mr. Meade's testimony, we draw attention to the report by correspondent Walter Sullivan published in the N.Y. **Times** July 26. Sullivan writes:

"In many respects success in Korea depends on political, not military, considerations. It is a generally accepted principle that guerrilla resistance cannot endure if the lower levels of the populace support the Government in power. . . . No one had explained to the U.S. troops why Korea was in turmoil, except that the Communists were behind it. . . Almost invariably officers and men refer to the Koreans as 'gooks', a term used during World War II for Pacific Island natives. National pride burns fiercely in Korean breasts [but] . . . the U.S. soldiers' attitude has made most of the S. Korean populace indifferent and might make them hostile."

By Anna Louise Strong

An audience of 800 at the 1st Unitarian Church in Los Angeles heard Dr. Strong report July 16 on first-hand observations of North Korea made during a three-week stay in 1947. Following are excerpts from her talk. (Full text available from Dr. Strong, 2314 W. Los Amigos, La Crescenta, Calif. 10c each).

THE claims of the Northern government are based on two elections: one in 1946, held in the North alone, and one in August, 1948, which set up the present National Assembly in Pyongyang and which, it is claimed, was held all over Korea. (Against the Rhee police terror this election was conducted in the South by house-to-house canvassing; voters put their names and thumb-prints on ballots; the North claims to have in its archives thumb-prints of 77.5% of the voters of South Korea, who voted for the Northern government.)

I cannot check that claim but one would think the United Nations might have done so. It was this claim that they carried all the way across the word to present to the UN. It was this claim that the UN, under American insistence, refused even to hear. But these are known facts: all through August, 1948, the Rhee government was arresting people they called "election workers."

The National Assembly of the North consists of 572 deputies, of whom 360 come from the South and 212 from the North, in proportion to population.

RUSSIANS: As the only U.S. correspondent who since World War II visited the farms, factories, health resorts of N. Korea (no U.S. newspaper would publish what I saw), what did I see there? First of all, very few Russians. If I tried to ask anything of Russians, they usually answered: "It is the Koreans' country—ask them." The only time I saw Russians in any considerable numbers was at Korea's second liberation anniversary August 15, 1947, when as guests at a banquet Russian generals and army men sat mixed together with Koreans, drank alternate toasts, challenged each other to songs (the Russians sang old folk songs, not Bolshevik propaganda); later both Russians and Koreans danced with each other's wives.

It was hard to imagine an American army mingling on such equal terms with an Asiatic people. This is one of Russia's strong points in Asia.

PREACHERS RULE "REDS": President Kim of the Northern government was 36 years old when I met him, less than half the age of the South's Syngman Rhee. He fought the Japanese for 14 years, holding them at bay all that time from the hills of Manchuria. He was also a famous organizer of the Korean underground. . . . It will startle Americans to know that the two next highest men in the North Korean government—the Vice President and the Secretary—were not Communists but two Protestant preachers, products of American mission schools. One was a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist. Both preached to large congregations in Pyongyang on Sundays and attended to "government work" during the week.

Presbyterian pastor and Secretary Kang Lang Ook, a member of the Democratic Party and an organizer of the "Union of Protestant Faith" to take progressive action in politics, spoke angrily to me about Protestant landlords who "ran away South and spread lies about religious persecution in the North . . . Actually religion is free for the first time in 40 years. The Japanese took over our churches for warehouses but the liberation gave them back. The number of believers is growing."

THE GOOD THINGS: In Kwangyi village, population 97 families, the village chairman told me only five of the 97 had owned any land before the liberation. The rest had been share-croppers, paying to landlords 50 to 70% of the crop.

"After the freeing of the country we began to demand the land," he said simply. "The government lisanswers:

THESE ARE THE KOREANS
And the future belongs to them

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By Hugh

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police force to four times what it was under the Japanese occupiers, for a violent repression of progressive movements in which "according to the Communists, 93,000 South Koreans have been killed since 1946."

THE People's Republic in Pyongyang, though unquestionably Communist-dominated, was formed Sept. 8, 1948, by a broad coalition of North and South Korean parties—even including parties which the U.S. Army's G-2 only the year before described as "pro-American" and "rightist."

In S. Korea, after the collapse of Japan in 1945, the hundreds of Communists who emerged from prison or underground quickly gained positions of leadership during the first upsurge of popular organization. They were active in formation of the People's Republic, proclaimed in Seoul Sept. 6, 1945. After the 24th Corps under Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge broke up the republic, the Communists helped to build up a People's Front out of the wreckage.

Before the People's Front was suppressed it had 41 affiliates with a total membership of several million; it claimed an overlapping membership of 14,000,000.

EVERYONE BUT RHEE: In April, 1948, 40 S. Korean parties and organizations, ranging from right to left, sent delegates to a Communist-initiated conference at Pyongyang, and formed a loose alliance with 16 Northern organizations to oppose the May elections in the South and the formation of a separate S. Korean regime.

The Pyongyang conference was like a Communist's dream of a united front. Represented were parties which the American Military Government had financed and parties which had been organized for anti-Communist purposes.

After the election in the South and establishment of the S. Korean government under Rhee, all the parties represented at Pyongyang—and all but a few of the individual leaders—proclaimed the People's Republic.

The exiles from the more populous South were given a majority of seats in the assembly and most of the cabinet posts, and from then on the people in the South heard familiar voices on the programs from Pyongyang.

By Stanley Earl

Stanley Earl, former secretary of the Oregon State CIO Council, returned to the U.S. two weeks ago after serving ten months as Marshall Plan labor adviser in S. Korea. On July 19 he was interviewed by four newsmen on a Portland, Ore., radio station. Following are excerpts from his answers to their questions:

THE entire social, political and economic structure of the Republic of (South) Korea is wrong. It is not a democracy. Rather it was a complete, full police state.

I can tell you honestly and truthfully that corruption and graft were everyday occurrences from top to bottom. The police department operated on it. The army operated on it. The ministries operated on it. The government of Korea was systematically looting the Republic of Korea.

I took the position that I would not stay in Korea further and lend the good name of the American labor movement to anything as corrupt as that which existed. I think the public is entitled to know what the boys are dying for over there. That they are dying for the rotten Rhee government; that something should be changed.

LABOR BEHIND BARS: I want to point this out to you, that there wasn't one single piece of social industrial legislation passed by the S. Korean National Assembly. There wasn't one single piece of legislation passed for the interests of the Korean people. There was no attempt made to put down the corruption and the graft. There was no attempt made to weed out the rotten, corrupt police who existed under the Japanese regime for 30 years.

(In an earlier interview with the Federated Press, Earl had said):

The people I worked with were continually being put in jail. . . . I had no support. I got clampeu down. Last year the Rhee government put 150,000 people with families in jail. The prisons are bulging. I went through them, but no one else did. . . . The workers had no faith in the corrupt union leadership of the government-controlled unions, or in the word of the government itself in adjudicating grievances.

By Houston W. Meade

In Hawthorne, N. J., lives veteran railroader Houston W. Meade who served the U. S. army of occupation in Korea as chief train dispatcher. Described by the Daily Worker *which interviewed him last week as a conservative Republican, strongly anti-Communist, a minister's son and devout Presbyterian, and a personal friend of Syngman Rhee, he gave these opinions of U.S. intervention in Korea:*

WE have no allies in Korea. Those people are fighting for their independence. They don't see us as any different from the Japanese. We can demolish the Korean people, but we cannot win them. All we can do now is get out.

North and South Korea are about as different as North and South Jersey. They're all Koreans, and they all want their country run by Koreans. It's silly to ask who fired first. When that 38th parallel began to be looked on as a permanent division, we began to guarantee a shooting war in Korea.

The Russians didn't call them "gooks." They treated the Koreans as human beings. The Russians didn't make Communists of the Koreans. The Japanese did—and we did. As long as we have the idea that they are inferior people, we'll never win in Korea, or anywhere else in Asia.

Dr. Rhee is as good an American as a Korean can be; maybe that's not what the Korean people want. He never had less than 50 guards with him while he was campaigning.

THE 3RD ALTERNATIVE: I believe in free enterprise. If businessmen want to make money in foreign lands, let them. But when they demand that American boys give up their lives for those investments, then that's the time to stop. What kind of free enteprise is it that needs B-29's to keep it going?

We have three alternatives from what I can see of it. We can pour in division after division in a bloody slaughter—and who wants that? Or we can drop the atom bomb—and lose all of Asia and maybe start World War III. Or we can get out and let the Koreans run their own country. I think we have to get out.

signed and blessed by so many people.
Nat'l. Labor Conference for Peace memorandum to UN Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie, July 25.

BY last week one-tenth of humanity (250,000,000 people) had signed the document that made history — the World Peace Appeal issued in the spring by an international group in Stockholm. In the U.S., where the Peace Information Center (circulating the Appeal) said 1,500,000 had signed, violence against circulators and signers had become a pattern. The peace drive went on. Some groups sponsored the Stockholm appeal; others, the International Red Cross Appeal for a world agreement to outlaw all weapons of mass destruction.

The largest and broadest U.S. peace group—the clergy- and educator-led Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, which sponsored the May Mid-Century Conference for Peace in Chicago—supported the Red Cross Appeal in its own peace petition issued to cooperating committees to 34 states. It supported also Indian Premier Nehru's mediation efforts in Korea, "within the framework of a representative UN including the Soviet Union and the new government of China." (For copies of the statement and petition, write to CPA at 30 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 2, Ill.)

KOREA? UGH! These were other significant U.S. developments:

● One hundred Negro leaders including Ralph Matthews, Washington editor of the Afro-American, Charles A. Hill, pres. of Wilberforce University, Paul Robeson and Rev. E. R. Artist, editor of the N.Y. Messenger (Baptist organ), issued a "Protest and Plea" to the President, urging an end to "foreign intervention in Korea and unilateral American action against the peoples of Asia and Africa."

● The Illinois Christian Youth Council made this declaration:

> Sending youth to Korea can only further World War III, not prevent it. . . . The war can be settled through the UN Security Council to which China's new government should be invited.

● The Methodist Fedn. for Social Action, meeting at Wilberforce, Ohio, endorsed the Red Cross Appeal and demanded recognition and UN membership for the People's Republic of China. The Federation's peace resolution offered 18 concrete suggestions for peace activity in the U.S. and noted that:

> Failure to consider the economic needs and political wishes of the persons in under-developed areas already lost us the goodwill of large numbers of peoples we formerly counted among our friends, in both Asia and Europe. . . . There is no basis for lasting peace except in all peoples having the right to determine their own affairs.

Hoy, Havana
Mothers! Prevent the horrors of atomic war!

INTIMIDATION: In Milwaukee, fellow-workers carried a Seaman autobody plant employe who signed the peace petition into the street, dropped him and broke his back. In Long Beach, Calif., police took two teen-agers circulating petitions into custody as they were about to be mobbed. In New York, Immigration authorities seized the passports of 305 European delegates to a Jehovah's Witnesses convention, checked them "for evidence of extreme pacifism"; Witnesses director M. G. Henschel commented: "This . . . makes it appear the U.S. is afraid of its own shadow."

In Philadelphia, a "test" peace meeting was held on the street by a Citizens Committee headed by retired Episcopalian Rev. Kenneth Forbes and prominent Quaker Walter Longstreth, after several such meetings had been broken up by hoodlums and the Committee had called on the police to act. There were no disorders; of 500 who attended the meeting, 125 signed peace petitions.

At Lake Success a delegation from the Natl. Labor Conference for Peace protested against interference with U.S. peace efforts in violation of the UN Human Rights Declaration. Their memorandum cited the Garfield, N.J., mayor's order to arrest peace advocates, arrests in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, violation of the right of assembly in New York and the provocations of Secy. Acheson.

MOSLEMS, CATHOLICS: In Italy 10,000,000 people (almost 25% of the population) had signed the Stockholm Appeal. In Hesse, Western Germany, 150,000; in Japan, over 2,000,000; in Cuba, 800,000. The Patriarch of Antioch and the East led the signers in Lebanon; in Iraq Sayed Hebetteddin El-Shahristani—foremost leader of the Shia Moslem sect embracing 60,000,000 people in Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen and Pakistan—called on all Moslems of all sects to sign the Appeal, saying that "wars of annihilation are against the fundamental tenets of Islam." Spanish signatures (exiled Republicans) ran over 200,000.

Of the 41,000,000 Frenchmen, 10,000,000 had signed the Appeal. Right-wing Paris papers printed a powerful endorsement of the Red Cross statement signed by leaders of almost every group and party, including prominent Jesuits such as Rev. Father Desqueyrat, chairman of the Popular Catholic Action.

Women on the march

The American Women for Peace last week were making final preparations for a delegation of women to the White House on Aug. 8, anniversary of the atom-bombing of Hiroshima. This urgent plea was going to as many women as could be reached:

> The time is short. We urge you therefore to let us know by return mail, wire or telephone, that your organization, or you as an individual, accept our invitation and will make every effort to participate fully in this National Women's Peace Delegation to Washington. An aroused womanhood for peace can do what statesmen, militarists, heads of governments and the UN have failed to do. Mothers who fight for the lives of their young can win the peace.

The address: 2 E. 23rd St., N.Y. 10, N.Y.

FREEDOMS

MISSISSIPPI

McGee saved; jimcrow spirit boils

IN just 13 hours Willie McGee, convicted without any proof on a 1945 rape charge, was to die in a portable electric chair in Laurel, Mississippi. Then to his lawyers and a score of white supporters who had defied a reign of lynch terror in Jackson, Miss., to save his life, came the good word from Washington.

WILLIE McGEE
"Thanks to all the people"

Civil Rights Congress attorneys had won a stay of execution from U.S. Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton. The Justice had ruled:

> "The ends of justice shall best be served by granting a stay of execution until the request for a writ of certiorari is disposed of by this court."

When the Supreme Court reconvened in October, it would rule on a request for a new trial based on newly-discovered evidence.

THOSE IN PERIL: The last ditch victory in Washington was won only after every legal effort in the State of Mississippi had been refused with cold hostility. This chain of near-tragic events preceded the Supreme Court order:

For days before a 10-state delegation sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress was due in Jackson to plead with Dixiecrat Gov. Fielding Wright and other state officials, the local newspaper openly urged the murder of the "invaders."

Early in the week John R. Poole,

(Continued on following page)

(Continued from preceding page)

local white attorney defending McGee, was physically assaulted in front of the courthouse in Laurel.

On Tuesday the 10-state delegation arrived in Jackson, was met with menacing crowds. But the Governor granted an open hearing in the state legislature chambers, where six spokesmen for the group vigorously denounced U. S. jim-crow justice—the first time in Mississippi history that its Governor and Chief Justice were ever directly addressed in such terms.

REPORTER BEATEN: As the delegates left the capitol building they were paced by a large crowd of men, some of whom muttered: "Kill the bastards," "Get a rope." Most of the delegation left town that afternoon, but not before one of them was physically assaulted. Repeated requests for protection by those remaining behind were curtly rejected.

That evening Stephen Fischer, N. Y. **Daily Compass** reporter, was savagely beaten by a group of 20 men as he escorted two women delegates to a train. He was forced upon the train himself. Still later that night attorney Poole, on his way to Washington, was similarly attacked and beaten at the airport. Sidney Ordower, Chicago Progressive Party leader, who accompanied

SIDNEY ORDOWER
The lesson of experience

him, was also beaten up.

Early next morning Gov. Wright entered the hotel room of attorney Aubrey Grossman, a national officer of the CRC, and offered him protection on this condition: "We want you to get out of town now." Grossman refused to leave because his work was unfinished. Some hours later there was a knock on his door and a call, "Western Union." When he opened the door eight men, seven of them with blackjacks, crashed in and beat him almost senseless.

OFFICIAL LAWLESSNESS: Back in New York at the end of the week, the victims and CRC officials placed the blame for the violence upon Gov. Wright. Said Grossman:

> **"There is no question that every part of the government—city, county, state and federal—either sponsored the attacks or shielded those who participated."**

Attorney Emanuel Bloch called the beatings "a deliberate plan and design on the part of the state officialdom," and denounced Gov. Wright as "lawless, sadistic, barbaric and a disgrace who is unfit to be a public official." During his experience in Jackson, he said, "I realized I was no longer living in a free country." William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, made this statement:

> **"The lynch atmosphere against Willie McGee and the hoodlum violence against his lawyers and CRC representatives have proven once again that jimcrow is an official policy of government in the U. S. enforced through terror. . . . The Dept. of Justice, which had been warned time and and again by our organization of the incitement to violence, took no action against it. In effect, therefore, it condoned this official policy of jimcrow through violence."**

In Chicago Ordower said of his experience: "It points up more than ever to me what the Negro people have been subjected to for so many years."

And he was heard

One hundred and fifteen years ago in the streets of Boston there was similar violence against a man who regarded Negroes as equal human beings. The victim was William Lloyd Garrison, famous abolitionist, who was attacked by a mob which had strung a rope around his neck. Two women pushed through the mob, linked arms with Garrison and walked with him to safety as the mob stood dumbfounded. The women were Mrs. Wendell Phillips and Frederika Bremmer, a Swedish woman.

Garrison was for 35 years the editor of the hard-hitting **Liberator.** His leading article in the first issue, Jan. 1, 1835, ended with these words:

"I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and **I will be heard."**

Stay for Martinsville 7

In Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, Judge M. Ray Doubles in the Hustings Court granted a stay of execution for

(Continued on following page)

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(Continued from preceding page)

seven Negro youths of Martinsville sentenced to death on a charge of rape. The Judge's order set Sept. 7 for the next legal move in the case and opened the way for a possible new trial. Earlier Gov. John S. Battle had turned down an appeal for executive clemency. Four of the Martinsville Seven were scheduled to die last Friday; the date for the other three was Aug. 4.

Defense of the seven is conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bridges: the beans are spilled

EARLY in June a 50-year-old British seaman named James M. Stewart—better known as John E. Ferguson—went to see a lawyer in London. He made a deposition 76 pages long about his criminal career of accident-faking and bad check passing. The confession contained something else: a detailed description of the 13-year effort to deport Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Bridges is on bail, convicted of conspiring to defraud the government by denying he was a Communist when he was naturalized.

A week ago, armed with Ferguson's affidavit, attorneys for Bridges and two other union officials convicted with him, went into court and demanded a new trial. Last week copies of the affidavit were sent to most U.S. newspapers. Few thought it newsworthy.

THESE CHARMING PEOPLE: For years a maritime union official on the West Coast, Stewart-Ferguson was a main cog in the Bridges frame-up machinery. His story now shows how, when and where immigration officials, FBI agents, police, employers, labor spies and right-wing union leaders conspired to get Bridges. It names names, gives dates and specifies the amounts of money paid for bribery, intimidation of witnesses, labor spying, subornation of perjury and employer interference in union affairs. The cast of characters includes these:

Officials of the American Hawaiian and Luckenbach Steamship companies;
Matson Navigation Co.;
Columbia River Packers Assoc.;
Pres. A. C. Mattei, Honolulu Oil Co.;
Dave Beck of the AFL Teamsters Union;
Harry Lundeberg, Sailors Union of the Pacific;
J. B. Bryan, former president of the Pacific American Steamship Assn.;
Harper Knowles, a professional red-baiter;
Stanley M. Doyle, labor spying attorney;
Portland police captain John J. Keegan;
Immigration Commissioner John P. Boyd, one of the prosecutors of Bridges;
Two government witnesses accused of deliberate perjury.

The frame-up, says the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, now is "exposed as one of the most sordid and cheap abuses of governmental power of all time." It "proves beyond any doubt the right of the American people to a thorough-going Congressional investigation of the U.S. Immigration Service and its wholesale abuse of power and use as a union-wrecking agency."

SOMETHING TO INVESTIGATE: Of current efforts to revoke Bridges' $25,000 bail (Special Asst. Attorney General F. Joseph Donohue is now in San Francisco seeking a basis for revocation), the Defense Commitee says:

The Dept. of Justice and the Immigration Service have made this move in desperation because they learned that a motion for a new trial was to be filed, based upon newly-discovered evidence which exposes the frame-up and shows the immigration service as a corrupt, union-busting agency and makes it vulnerable to Congressional investigation. In an attempt to stop this exposure the department seeks to jail Bridges immediately, using war hysteria as a smoke-screen.

Efforts to jail Bridges immediately are based on purported statements by him about loading war supplies for Korea. The Defense Committee countered:

The statements appearing and the impression given are completely untrue. The loading of ships is a matter of contractual obligation between the ILWU and the Pacific Maritime Assn. That contract, which runs until June, 1951, requires that all ships be loaded regardless of destination, including Korea. No officer or local union has proposed any change. Bridges has upon several recent occasions been directly and deliberately misquoted and the facts have been obscured or ignored.

LIDICE, ILL.

"Inextinguishable" light is out

EIGHT years ago, on July 12, 1942, 55,000 persons gathered in Stern Park Gardens, Ill. The ceremony was impressive. To commemorate forever the Czechoslovakian village annihilated with all but a handful of its inhabitants by the Nazis in World War II, the name of the little Illinois town was changed to Lidice. A monument was dedicated in which would burn a "perpetual flame of freedom." Wendell Willkie, the principal speaker, said:

"Because the lanterns of Lidice have been blacked out, a flame has been lighted which can never be extinguished."

President Roosevelt called the memorial:

"An everlasting reminder that tyranny would not destroy love of freedom or the courage to maintain it."

THERE USED TO BE: Last week a reporter visited Lidice, Ill. He found 8-year-old Susan Harris with some other kids playing around the monument, which had been moved to a vacant field. The monument was "chipped and stained, and the base is crumbling. Weeds grow around it. Parts of the inscription have been obliterated."

Susan Harris said no one ever told her why the monument was there. Where the light had been, "only a hole in a concrete slab was left."

Said Mrs. Luella Weeks, housewife who lives across the street:

"I have never seen any flame over there. I heard there used to be, though."

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'No World War III now': Philippine Huk chief in secret interview

The Hukbalahap movement (HBM) in the Philippines was formed to oust the Japanese and is now gaining tremendous popular support for its armed struggle to oust U.S. imperialism. Luis Taruc, its brilliant leader, an elected member of the Philippines Congress, has often been reported dead, but proved very much alive when a reporter for the Tagalog paper Bagong Bugay *interviewed him last month—surrounded by armed Huks "somewhere in Luzon." Taruc gave this statement (excerpted) on the Korean war and the perspectives for the Philippines.*

By Luis Taruc

DOES the Korean war mean an imminent third World War? The answer is a resounding and confident No. Even the European imperialist allies of the U.S. imperialists are very lukewarm in their support, in their fear of getting involved in another war. The American people overwhelmingly desire peace, and they will not permit the extreme warmongers to create war hysteria and drag them into a war from which they do not stand to gain, but to suffer.

On the other hand, Truman and Acheson are certain that not only would it at present be virtually impossible to wage a successful war against the Soviet Union and its allies, but that they also face certain defeat in Korea. This realization will drive them to take counter-measures to prevent the extreme warmongers from dragging them into a war with the Soviet Union for which they are presently ill prepared.

It can therefore be expected that Truman and Acheson would be ready, after a decisive military debacle of the South Korean forces, for a negotiated settlement with the North Koreans, even at the expense of their puppet Syngman Rhee, whose graft-ridden government they will blame for such debacle.

ABANDONED PUPPETS: In our country, while we may see a dramatization of the military and economic aid which American imperialism is sending, such aid will not be of such quantities to arrest the development, much less suppress the growing struggle for national liberation. As in Korea, U.S. imperialism will finally abandon its puppets in the Philippines, being careful to prepare the necessary background for such abandonment. Already the American press has attacked the graft-ridden government of Quirino, and the State Dept. can easily issue another "'White Paper" blaming the future debacle in the Philippines on the corrupt government of Quirino and the Liberal Party.

Such future abandonment, of course, is not voluntary, but forced upon American imperialism, because under the present deteriorating American economy the U.S. cannot afford to fight the cold war on many fronts.

A WORLD STRUGGLE: While the HBM follows Communist leadership in our country, it has no organizational connection with any Communist party outside of our country. However, it has ideological affinity with the national liberation movements in other Asi-Pacific countries and the working class movements all over the world, and necessarily coordinates its struggle with their struggles. The HBM knows its struggle for national liberation cannot be won in isolation.

A PLACE IN THE SUN FOR THE PEOPLE
Luis M. Taruc (second from left) in the library of the home of Amado Hernandez (right), president of the Congress of Labor Organizations. The others are Mariano Balgos (left), Communist Party secretary general, Alfredo Saulo, CLO secretary.

The Filipino peasants and workers are being exploited by the same forces that are exploiting the Indian, Indonesian, Malayan, Burmese, Siamese, Formosan, Korean and Japanese peasants and the workers of all countries of the world. Consequently the HBM conducts its struggles in coordination with other people's movements of other countries, despite the absence of direct organizational relation.

REMOVING A CANCER: It is already very clear that there is no more way out of the morass into which our country has been brought. It is suffering from social and economic cancer which cannot be cured by mere injections, but requires instead a major operation to remove the cancer. The crooks and grafters are so well entrenched in the highest levels of our officialdom that it is sheer optimism to hope they will let themselves be removed from power and punished, without offering violent resistance.

There is no other way out for our country and people except armed struggle. The Huks will not participate in the coming elections. We can no longer expect clean elections under this government; that illusion is impossible.

We Filipinos can solve our own internal problems by ourselves. All our arms have been taken during our struggles from the enemy itself. The movement has now penetrated almost all strategic points in the major islands and the masses are rallying to support the movement.

THE NEXT TWO YEARS: There is no such thing as depending on outside help. Nor is there any such thing as a time table. It is not we who will make the time table, it will be the events happening here internally and in the outside world that will decide such a time table. The timing of any liberation movement is not determined by its leaders but rather by the will to fight of the people who are persecuted. The best leaders could not develop or hasten a revolution. However, we expect this to happen within the next two years, from our own analysis and the movements of the American imperialists.

The HBM is not yet aiming at socialism, but only at a new democratic economy which is a transition toward socialism, wherein private enterprise is encouraged and given a wide latitude for its operations. Businessmen will be allowed a sufficient return on their investment so long as they in turn seek to benefit their employes in looking toward their social security.

MAX WERNER SAYS:

A third world war is militarily improbable

THE fighting in Korea has upset the placid, traditional military picture of the world which prevailed in the general staffs of the western powers. At the same time it stresses compelling military reasons **against** the spreading of the war.

For the Soviet Union **atomic war** is the major danger; for the western powers it is the **land** war.

Ike says Korea not beginning of World War III

FRESNO, July 19.-(UP)-Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, during a brief stop here, said he believed the fighting in Korea was "neither the beginning of World War III nor a plan to trap the U. S. or UN."

The fac[illegible] Id W[illegible]

Considering the density of Soviet air defenses, the Soviet Union cannot be defeated by an atomic offensive. Still, it faces the terrible danger of atomic destruction. About one-third of Soviet industry might be destroyed, some 3,000,000 of urban population killed and an equal number injured. In the Soviet concept, Russia can be made attack-proof only by building up economic strength, by the full development of modern industry. It is most unlikely that Soviet leadership would be willing to interrupt and endanger the gigantic work of reconstruction by invoking the devastations of war. The entire type of the Soviet long-range reconstruction speaks against the possibility of a war variant of Soviet policy.

Aggression cannot start without belief in the lightning-victory blitzkrieg, since it does not pay off to attack in order to wage a long, expensive and dangerous war. But Soviet military doctrine rejects the blitzkrieg as an illusion and a crime against sound strategy. For the long-range Soviet military planning the Korean war, as such, cannot be an introduction to a big war.

WHAT WE NOW KNOW: Yet the Korean war implies a warning to the Western powers, too.

- It has revealed the military potential of Asia. If little N. Korea was able to show a military performance of this scope, China is capable of military action of more than tenfold power.
- It must be viewed as a test of the military power of the Soviet bloc as a whole. N. Korea is one of the smallest Soviet allies: on the basis of its exploits, it is possible to calculate precisely the military power of the Soviet allies in Europe and Asia.
- It has revealed the wholly unrealistic character of the Atlantic Pact. If the N. Korean army can fight U. S. divisions on an almost equal footing, then the very foundations of Western European defense might crumble.

In the light of Korea the western world has grasped that the real defense of Western Europe rests on American shoulders, and on nobody else's. The U. S. is not merely the center of the Atlantic alliance; it is the only big land power of the coalition.

THE 1 & THE 99: But now the entire Atlantic coalition becomes increasingly aware of the strategic consequences of this stunning fact: about half of the U.S. peace-time army and one quarter of the Air Force are tied up in Korea.

However, if the 38th parallel becomes the main objective of U. S. strategy and a big invasion of Korea from the Japanese base be planned in the future, even a larger investment in the Korean war might be required: probably about three-quarters of the U. S. peace-time army and half of the military aviation. But Korea still represents no more than **one** per cent of the military power of the Soviet bloc.

In this case, who will try to contain the other 99% of the military power of the Soviet coalition?

The central fact of the international military situation is irrefutable: Western Europe, the Middle East and South-East Asia are undefended and indefensible. For years British and French military experts have proved that these vital areas cannot be held in war. They were hardly heard. Now the fighting in Korea has brought the world back to military realities. If we cannot believe any longer that three S. Korean divisions could have stopped 12 N. Korean divisions, then we can believe even less that some 30 French, Italian and Benelux divisions, with a sprinkling of U. S.-British troops, can stop 150 Soviet divisions.

DOWN TO EARTH: Yet even 30 West European divisions are still only a paper calculation for 1953 or 1954. The usual U. S. misunderstanding is that France agreed to deliver the bulk of the Atlantic Pact land forces in Western Europe. On the contrary, the then French Minister of Defense Pleven (now Prime Minister) rejected this solution. On May 9 he declared in the National Assembly:

> **"We have been perturbed to read the recent declarations of Gen. Clay. It is necessary, said Gen. Clay, to expect from France and Germany the effectives of infantry and deliver to other nations aviation and motorized weapons . . . If this were American policy I would not remain Minister of Defense and the Government would not defend the Atlantic Pact."**

The organ of the French Ministry of Defense **Revue Militaire D'Information** headed this paragraph of the speech: "France Will Not Deliver the Poor Bloody Infantry."

It is obviously futile to wage imaginary wars with non-existent divisions. Western Europe cannot resort to war and cannot be defended by war.

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